Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 0 Assessment**

1. What lesson did white southerners learn from the Nat Turner Rebellions?

**a) that slave insurrections were an ever-present threat**

b) that gradual emancipation was inevitable

c) that slaves should not be allowed to work in cities

d) that slaves should not be allowed to read the Bible

2. Manufacturing in the Old South lagged behind that in the North because

a) black labor was incompatible with industry

b) white leaders in the South were more concerned with prestige than with profits

c) the South lacked important natural resources

**d) production cotton with slave labor was a more profitable investment**

3. Despite earlier efforts to settle the issue, the slavery question became a major issue in the 1840s and 1850s because the

a) US Supreme Court had a northern majority

**b) nation was expanding to the West**

c) evangelists of the Second Awakening raised the issue frequently

d) existing political parties needed an issue which would unite their members

4. Many Southerners supported the Compromise of 1850 because it:

a) provided that cotton be substituted for currency as a medium of exchange

b) made the number of free states and slave states equal

c) legalized slavery in all the newly acquired territories

d) provided for the possible creation of five states out of Texas

**e) provided for the return of fugitive slaves**

5. What was the significance of Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin?

a) it contradicted prevailing stereotypes that described dark-skinned blacks as docile and submissive and light-skinned blacks as aggressive and intelligent

b) by presenting a dynamic slave society, the book challenged the common notion that slavery tore apart the black family

**c) it provoked a more aggressive anti-southern and anti-slavery position in those who were uncertain on the slavery issue**

d) all of these choices are correct

6. By opening territory north of 36º 30’ to slavery, the Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the

a) Dred Scott decision

b) Northwest Ordinance

**c) Missouri Compromise**

d) Wilmot Proviso

e) Compromise of 1850

7. “Bleeding Kansas” gained its reputation for violence because of the

**a) sporadic warfare between settlers on opposing sides in the battle over the slavery issue**

b) actions of various bandit gangs that roamed the territory before the arrival of federal marshalls

c) general lawlessness of cow towns like Dodge City and Abilene

d) U.S. Army’s vicious tactics while driving the Indians out of the territory

8. In the *Dred Scott* case, the Supreme Court ruled that

a) Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States

b) Dred Scott could not legally sue in federal court

c) the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional

d) Congress had no power to ban slavery from a territory

**e) All of these choices are correct**

9.Stephen A. Douglas argued in his Freeport Doctrine during the Lincoln-Douglas debates that

a) the Dred Scott decision was unconstitutional

**b) action by territorial legislatures could keep slavery out of the territories**

c) popular sovereignty would guarantee slavery in all United States territories

d) Congress should reopen the Atlantic slave trade

10. John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry terrified white southerners because

a) most southerners had weapons stored in the arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia

**b) John Brown’s scheme empowered slaves with weapons to use against slave owners**

c) John Brown was a charismatic member of Congress, who could persuade other members of Congress to change their views on slavery

d) He was known in the North as being a lunatic and prone to random killings

11. The 1860 Republican Party platform favored all of the following except?

a) construction of a transcontinental railroad

b) protective tariffs

**c) the abolition of slavery**

d) free homesteads

12. At the outset, President Lincoln held that the Civil war was being fought to

a) end all state sovereignty

b) carry out the goals of the abolitionist movement

c) free the slaves

**d) preserve the Union**

e) all of these choices are correct

13. During the Civil War, northern black leaders such as Frederick Douglass worked in army recruitment because they believed that

a) it was the best way to prevent blacks from being drafted

b) black were more resistant to the diseases that ravaged white soldiers in the garrisons

c) blacks would get to see their loved ones in the South only by fighting for the Union

**d) black participation in the army would be a step toward black citizenship**

14. The final Union war strategy included all of the following components except:

**a) guerilla warfare**

b) undermining the Confederate economy

c) a naval blockade

d) seizing control of the Mississippi River

15. The Emancipation Proclamation

a) freed the slaves and abolished slavery in all the states of the Union and Confederacy

**b) freed slaves only in areas in rebellion against the United States but not in areas that remained loyal**

c) was formulated by the Radical Republicans and issued by Lincoln despite his personal objections

d) convinced England and France to enter the war on behalf of the union in order to win the crusade against slavery